

WHOLE NO. 688.

An office holder in Illinois challenged a colored barber, who came up to vote, and asked if he was worth \$200. "Yes, sir," replied the barber. "And I was in St. Louis, I should be worth seven hundred dollars!" This witty retort created a roar of laughter among the bystanders.

SLAVEHOLDING IN THE M. E. CHURCH.

Having shown that the language of the rule does not protect slavery, and that it admits of no construction, or inference which can protect slaveholding against any ordinary legislation for its abolition, it is proper to show that the Church has always acted upon the principle that she has the power to legislate against slaveholding. She has exercised this right, time and again.

The rule was introduced 1789, and in 1796 rules were enacted directly against slaveholding in the Church. This legislation was modified in 1800, and again in 1804. This legislation against slaveholding in the Church, remained until 1808, when all that related to slaveholding among private members was replaced. Still it was unlawful for official members, which involves the right to legislate against slaveholding in the Church. This year, 1808, the restrictive rule was introduced, which forbids the General Conference to revoke or alter the rule against buying and selling slaves. Still the Conference went on legislating in regard to slaveholding in the Church. In 1812 the General Conference modified the law by authorizing each Annual Conference to form its own regulations in regard to buying and selling slaves. This reference of the subject to the Annual Conference, involved the claim of entire jurisdiction over the whole matter. In 1816, the action of 1796 was modified, and the law made positive, that no slaveholder should be admitted to any official station in the Church, where laws of the State would admit of emancipation. In 1820, the action of 1812, which referred the subject to the Annual Conference, was repealed, by which, of course, the General Conference took back to itself the jurisdiction which it had conferred on the Annual Conference. This action appears to amount to a claim of jurisdiction over the subject of slaveholding in the Church.

But the present section of the Discipline on the subject of Slavery, is sufficient to sustain our argument. The question is asked, "What shall be done for the extinction of the evil of Slavery?" The first answer to this declares, "No slaveholder shall be eligible to any official station in our Church hereafter, where the laws of the State in which he lives will admit of emancipation."

The second answer says, "When any traveling preacher becomes the owner of a slave or slaves, by any means, he shall forfeit his ministerial character in our Church, unless he executes, if it be practicable, a legal emancipation of such slaves."

No doubt can remain that the General Conference claims jurisdiction over the subject of slaveholding in the Church. It is here asserted by actual legislation. The same legislative jurisdiction which can render slaveholding unlawful in a minister, can render it unlawful in private members. So the constitutional bar in the way of legislating against slaveholding by private members, if it existed, would be an equal bar in the way of legislating against slaveholding by ministers and official members. The jurisdiction to legislate against slaveholding by ministers, if it exists, must be a jurisdiction over the subject of slaveholding in the Church, and not a jurisdiction over ministers in contradistinction from laymen. Hence as the General Conference has and does exercise jurisdiction over slaveholding by ministers, it must have jurisdiction over the subject of slaveholding in the church, and must have a right to pass a law against slaveholding by private members.

This whole argument will appear still more conclusive, if more can be, by reference to the General Rule, which it is claimed renders slaveholding lawful. It forbids "the buying and selling of men women and children with an intent to enslave them," and the restrictive rule says, this shall not be revoked or changed, only in a specific manner. This rule is general and makes no distinction of classes, and if it is, in any sense, a constitutional guarantee of the right of slaveholding in the church, it is a general guarantee for all slaveholders in the church, whether they be ministers or laymen, men or women. It cannot be a constitutional protection for slaveholding by laymen, and not be such protection for slaveholding by ministers. It would be no more absurd to contend that the rule shields slaveholding by the ministry, and does not shield slaveholding by laymen, than it is to suppose it protects laymen and does not protect ministers. No reason can be rendered why the rule does not protect ministers in slaveholding, which will not be an equally good reason for believing that it does not protect laymen. It is therefore clear that as the General Conference has always claimed the right, and exercised it too, of controlling slaveholding in the ministry and officially, it must follow that the Conference may exercise the same legislative control of slaveholding by the membership of the Church.

It only remains to show how the thing may be done, without any infringement of the General or Restrictive Rules.

There is in the discipline a section on the subject of Slavery which has been put there independently of the General and Restrictive Rules, and which can be amended without reference to those rules.

"Quest. What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of Slavery? And. We declare that we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of Slavery; therefore no slaveholder should be eligible to any official station in our Church hereafter."

Strikes out of this the words, "eligible to any official station in," and inserts "admitted into." Then strike off the remainder of the answer.

"2. When any traveling preacher becomes the owner of a slave or slaves, by any means, he shall forfeit his ministerial character in our Church, unless he executes, if it be practicable, a legal emancipation of such slaves." Strike out "traveling preacher," and insert, "any member of our Church." Also strike out the words, "shall forfeit his ministerial character in," and insert, "shall be expelled from."

This done, and the whole work of legislation will be done, and the General Rule, and the Restrictive Rule, will read just as they do now, and neither will be infringed.

In view of the conclusiveness of our argument to our own mind, we are of opinion that we need resort to the point in we have attempted to refute, more to prevent action against Slavery, than from any fear of violating constitutional law. They are content that the three-fourths and two-thirds rules cannot be obtained; and hence, if they can make the constitutional argument hold, which has been invented for the case, the question of Slavery in the M. E. Church must remain at a stand, no one can tell how long. We are sure that the only way for the Anti-Slavery party is to disregard the constitutional question, as not on our plan. We hope they will do it.

The lamb of M'lie Rachel, at New Orleans, has been completed. It is a small chapel in the Greek style, over the doors of which the word "Rachel" is carved, with two ovals and a diamond.

LEGISLATION AGAINST SLAVERY IN VERMONT.

We were mistaken in saying, as we did last week, that the Legislature of Vermont had adjourned without passing a Personal Liberty Law. A law "to secure freedom to all persons in the State" was enacted by decided majorities in both Houses, and approved by the Governor. The bill was reported by the Special Committee of the House, appointed to consider the subject of "slavery, the Dred Scott Decision and the action of the Federal Government thereon." The Committee supported the bill and certain resolutions which they proposed for the adoption of the Legislature in an extended and able argument, which the House ordered to be published in pamphlet form, and which is now before us. It is understood to have been written by the Chairman of the Committee, R. V. May, Esq. It describes the legal consequences of the Dred Scott decision, showing how it undermines the foundation of personal freedom and invades the sovereignty of the States, carrying slavery everywhere within the national jurisdiction, and leaving the free States no alternative but submission or resistance. It takes the ground that "Slavery is an outlaw everywhere outside of a slave State," that the provision of the Constitution for the surrender of "persons held to service or labor" has no relation to slaves, that the Fugitive Slave law of 1850 is unconstitutional, and that it is the right and duty of the States to protect fugitive slaves by special enactments adapted to enforce the principles of the common law. We give some extracts:

"At no period since the adoption of the Constitution and the formation of the American Union has there been a time which, in the opinion of your Committee, was so fraught with peril to that Constitution and Union as the present. Principles have been advanced and doctrines avowed and acted upon by the Chief Executive of this nation, endorsed by a party majority in Congress, and promulgated from the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, which if practically enforced, would subvert the sovereignty of the States of this Union. If practically enforced, they would destroy those cherished State Rights held so sacred by the Fathers of the Republic, by the National Judiciary and by the whole Democracy of the country, from Thomas Jefferson and Chief Justice Marshall down to the advent of some of the recent Administrations of this government."

"If these doctrines be enforced as constitutional law, then are the lives, the liberty and the property of the citizens of this State without protection. Citizens of Vermont and of the Free States can be reduced to slavery with impunity, their persons imprisoned and their property destroyed without remedy. That bond of union called the Constitution of the United States, instead of establishing justice, promoting the general welfare, or securing the blessings of liberty, is made instrumental to the destruction of all these. Instead of cherishing and protecting the civil and political rights of the citizens and of the States, this Constitution is used by its exponents and administrators as an instrument to subvert and annihilate these rights. If this condition of things is to continue, no free State could exist. It would be an anomaly, a contradiction of terms, an utter impossibility for Freedom and Slavery to exist and flourish together at the same time. One or the other must eventually yield to its inevitable doom. No free community or free man would submit to remain as a partner or member of a union where his dearest and most cherished rights were stolen down and destroyed."

"This doctrine, that slavery exists and is protected in the Territories, proceeds upon the ground that slaves are property, and recognized as such by the Constitution of the United States. If this position be true, then, certainly, the slaveholder, as a citizen of the United States, is invested with the right to take and enjoy that property wherever the jurisdiction of the Federal Government extends. In other words, the Constitution of the United States recognizes and protects the right of property in human beings, and carries this right wherever its authority extends. He is protected in the right on board of national vessels on the high seas, and wherever the national flag carries the national property. Wherever Federal law or Federal power prevails, he is protected in this right, whether on the land or the sea, whether in the Territories or the States. Wherever the Federal Government owns a foot of land, a fortification or a public building, an island, a harbor, or a break-water—whether in or out of the State—there the slaveholder has a right to take his slaves, and enjoy his property in them, unmolested."

"Nay, more: if property in slaves be a constitutional right (and it is so distinctly affirmed by the President and the Supreme Court), then that same Court might, with equal truth, declare that the slaveholder has also the right to take and enjoy this species of property in all the States of the Union, under that clause of the Constitution which gives to the citizens of each State all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. If he has the personal right of going from one State into another State, then might the Court say he has the same right to take and enjoy any property which the Constitution of the United States recognizes and protects as such. And if this be a right at all, it is not a mere temporary right, to be enjoyed while passing through the State, but to continue for such time as any citizen slaveholder shall be pleased to remain in such State. If the Constitution does not limit the time he is to continue in such State, neither does it limit the time beyond which the right ceases to hold and enjoy his property. This doctrine, thus applied, would convert every State into a slaveholding State, precisely as it now makes every Territory a slaveholding Territory, and no State or Territory could escape its consequences. No State or Territory would have the right to exclude slavery from its limits. The trembling tread of the slave might be seen among the green hills and along the valleys of New England, which, in Elysian dreams, we had long fancied were consecrated as the home of the free."

"By this decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, citizens of Vermont, and of the free States, have no right, while in another State to defend or protect their lives, their liberties or their property, whenever or wherever those rights are invaded. They have no right to sue the citizens of another State in defense of those rights. They cannot be made a party to any such suit. They are declared outlaws by their own government, with no rights which the President, Congress or the Supreme Court are bound to respect. They are declared not to be citizens of the United States, and why then should the Union of the States be of value to them?"

"Your Committee cannot contemplate, without forbidding and alarm, the condition in which the citizens of this and of the other free States are

placed by the decision of this Court. Citizens, from whom have been born in our midst, who have cultivated their farms and paid their taxes for the support of government, happen, from inclination or business to visit another State of the Union. The Constitution of the United States secures to every citizen, wherever he chooses to go, within its jurisdiction, all the privileges and immunities of a citizen in the United States. Yet in defiance of this solemn guarantee and constitutional right, he is thrown into prison, or, by the strong arm of power, reduced to slavery. Nay more, he may be kidnapped from his fire-side, from his home in his native State; transported into another State, and there branded as a slave and held as such by mere physical force. What is his remedy? Can he testify in a Court of Justice? Can he sue in the Courts and recover his freedom? He makes the attempt, and the wretch who claims him has every task to perform. He enters a simple plea to the jurisdiction, and his work is done—his victim is secure. No law, say these Judges, State or Federal, can relieve him, and no power, save that of the Almighty, can restore him his lost rights. Human laws and human redemption are powerless."

"Thus your Committee perceive that by these doctrines and by these decisions of the Federal Administration and the Federal Judiciary, if carried out to their legitimate conclusions, Vermont is powerless, and every free State is powerless, in defense of their own citizens. Their State sovereignty is gone. They are mere satellites, feebly revolving round a great central power. One consolidated government, and one only exists, at the head of which stand the President and the Supreme Court. Like the upper and the nether millstones, these two powers are ceaselessly at work, crushing the rights and liberties of the masses as well as of the States."

"But these States, and the millions of people who inhabit them, will not always tamely acquiesce in these unconstitutional encroachments on their rights. The numerical strength and the moral power are with them, and, if united as are the people of the South on all questions affecting their interests, the time is not distant when the Constitution shall be rescued from the hands of the destroyer, and the States and people restored to their lost rights—when freedom shall again be the rule and slavery the exception. Even now the indications are strong that submission has ceased to be a virtue."

The Report concludes as follows: "In conclusion, then, and in review, after full examination and deliberation, your Committee would observe that, as one of the objects of the Constitution is to establish justice, we regard none of its provisions as conflicting with this object. It is true that, in its name, wrongs and outrages may have been carried to many a stricken heart, and thousands of innocent victims may have been sacrificed at its shrine—but none of those were ever sanctioned, or for a moment justified, by a single word in the Constitution. In its name, the citizens of the State have been, and may be again, enslaved, imprisoned, murdered, and the States deprived of their cherished rights; but it is a foul slander on the Fathers to assert that a Constitution, ordained by them, to secure the blessings of liberty, sanctions any such outrage—an outrage that does violence to the common sense of the civilized world. The reverse of all this is true. Like its great prototype, the Declaration of Independence, on which it is founded, it maintains the equality in rights of the human race."

"We plant ourselves, then, on this Constitution, and there we are determined to stand, firmly, unflinchingly, unmoved and unterrified by the combined assaults of Federal or of the Slave Power, whether manifested in Fugitive or Nebraska Acts, Presidential Proclamations or Dred Scott decisions. This Constitution, so perverted and maligned in high places, shall yet be made to do its appropriate work and fulfill its sacred mission. The time is coming when it shall cease to be made the instrument of tyranny and oppression to the millions of this continent; but shall become the harbinger of peace, the bond of union, and the great chart of Human Rights, securing under its broadegis freedom to the whole people, of whatever condition. Then shall "liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable," be something more than an unmeaning generality, addressed to the popular ear to gain ephemeral applause. In letters of living light, it shall be written in the hearts of the American people, from the broad Atlantic to the still broader Pacific, and from the snows of the Northern snow to the glittering gold regions under a Southern sun; everywhere, and in all time, it shall be a PRACTICAL REALITY, A LIVING DEMONSTRATION."

We need not say what we think of this soliloquy upon the U. S. Constitution, since our views in respect to the bearings of this instrument upon slavery are well known. It is immaterial, comparatively speaking, whether the Revolution by which alone slavery can be abolished shall be brought about by a new interpretation of the Constitution, or by setting it aside as inconsistent with the principles of freedom."

We solicit the law enacted by the Legislature: No. 54.—AN ACT TO SECURE FREEDOM TO ALL PERSONS WITHIN THIS STATE.

It is hereby enacted, etc. Sec. 1. No person within this State shall be considered as property, or subject, as such, to sale, purchase, or delivery; nor shall any person, within the limits of this State, at any time be deprived of liberty or property without the due process of law.

Sec. 2. Due process of law mentioned in the preceding section of this act shall, in all cases, be defined to mean the usual process and forms in force by the laws of this State and issued by the courts thereof; and under such process such person shall be entitled to a trial by jury.

Sec. 3. Whenever any person in this State shall be deprived of liberty, arrested, or detained on the ground that such person owes service or labor to another person, not an inhabitant of this State, either party may claim a trial by jury; and, in such case, challenge shall be allowed to the defendant against sections four and five of chapter one hundred and eleven of the compiled statutes.

Sec. 4. Every person who shall deprive or attempt to deprive any other person of his or her liberty, contrary to the provisions of the preceding sections of this act, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars nor less than five hundred dollars, or be punished by imprisonment in the State prison for a term not exceeding ten years; provided, that nothing in said preceding sections shall apply to, or affect the right to arrest or imprison under existing laws for contempt of court.

Sec. 5. Neither descent, near or remote, from an African, whether such African is or may have been a slave or not, nor color of skin or complexion, shall disqualify any person from being, or pro-

ven any person from becoming a citizen of this State, nor deprive such person of the rights and privileges thereof.

Sec. 6. Every person who may have been held as a slave who shall come or be brought, or be in this State with or without the consent of his or her master or mistress, or who shall come, or be brought, or be involuntarily or in any way, in this State, shall be free.

Sec. 7. Every person who shall hold, or attempt to hold in this State, in slavery, or as a slave, any person mentioned as a slave in the sixth section of this act, or any free person in any form, or for any time however short, under the pretense that such person is or has been a slave, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the State prison for a term not less than one year, nor more than fifteen years, and be fined not exceeding two thousand dollars.

Sec. 8. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Nov. 25, 1858.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON UPON THE FREE EMIGRATION OF AFRICANS.

The Monitor of Monday contained the following letter from the Emperor to his Imperial Highness the Prince, who is charged with the ministry of Algeria and the Colonies:

"Saint Cloud, Oct. 30, 1858.

"My dear Cousin: I earnestly desire that in the very moment of the termination of our difference with Portugal touching the Charles-Georges, the question concerning the engagement of free laborers from the coast of Africa may be examined once for all and settled in accordance with the true principles of right and humanity. I energetically demanded from Portugal the restoration of the Charles-Georges, because I shall always maintain intact the independence of the national flag; and in this circumstance I needed the profound conviction of my good right to risk a rupture with the King of Portugal to those friendly relations which I feel a pleasure in maintaining with him."

"But, as to the principle of engaging the blacks my ideas are far from being fixed. If, in fact, laborers recruited on the African coast have not their free choice, and if this enlistment is nothing more than a disguised slave trade, I do not desire it, at any price. For enterprises contrary to progress, humanity and civilization will not find a protector in me."

"I beg you, then, to inquire into the truth, with that zeal and intelligence you bring to bear on everything you take in hand; and as the best mode of putting an end to continual causes of conflict would be to substitute the free labor of the Indian coolies for that of the negroes, I invite you to come to an understanding with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the purpose of resuming with the English government the negotiations that were commenced months ago. Whereupon, my dear cousin, I pray God to have you in his holy keeping."

"NAPOLEON."

London Correspondence of the New York Times.

The diplomatic world has not yet done rubbing its hands and making merry at the sharp turn and duly taken by the French Emperor on our government regarding indigent immigrants to the French Colonies. His letter addressed to his cousin Louis Napoleon, Jerome, as Colonial Minister, is a masterpiece in its way of Bonapartist Jesuitism. As you object to my taking negroes from Africa, pray let me have coolies instead from Madras and Bengal; you find them answer well in Mauritius, so of course they will do in Reunion and Bourbon; mean while, let us suspend our importations from Africa into the Colonies, lest the ill-informed should imagine that I am indifferent to the rights of man, but as to what I may choose to do, if England will not supply me with Hindoo laborers, my mind is, by no means settled, or my opinion made up. Here is a fix for Lord Malmesbury. Two years ago Louis Napoleon formally asked our leave to help the French colonists to ask our indentured labor as they required from India: the Palmerston Cabinet looked carefully into the matter, studied themselves that it would be only a new slave trade in disguise, and unequivocally refused to comply. Putting the rights of the question wholly aside, the fact of record is that for the last I know it to be, though it has not been made public, that I am aware renders it almost impossible for the present Administration to entertain the matter. All that has lately occurred regarding this embarrassing subject with Portugal and Spain renders the perplexity still greater. Lord Palmerston is preparing, I am told, elaborately the elements of a grand explosion against the policy of ministers on the entire slavery question; and strange as it may doubtless seem to many of your readers, I believe that he may do incalculable mischief by recklessly playing off the indignant seal of the philanthropists and Exeter Hall folks against the legal and equitable rights of an independent nation. Meanwhile, he and Lord Clarendon are gone to be the guests of their Imperial friend at Compiegne, where a brilliant circle, half French, half English, are assembled. It is much commented on that two British statesmen, professing to be liberal, should be the special guests of the Emperor, on the eve of this unusual prosecution of M. Montalembert. There is in England but one sentiment, that of disgust and indignation at the spirit of mediocrity displayed in his criminal proceedings against such a man.

We find the following in reference to Dr. Jenkins, a colored man who formerly resided in Rochester, from the Hamilton, C. W. Times:

On the Brook Road, in West Glamorgan, lives a colored man, Dr. John Jenkins, who, in his early life was a slave in Virginia. Twenty-four years ago he made his escape, leaving two daughters in bondage. He resided in Rochester sixteen years, and in 1851 he moved into this country, where he is now settled. He prospered in his undertaking, and it became the darling wish of his heart to redeem his daughters from slavery; but for eighteen long years he could obtain no tidings of them. At length, in 1853, he succeeded in communicating with his brother, from whom he learned that they were separated, and that the eldest had been carried South. Two years passed before he could get any further information; in 1855, hearing that his youngest daughter was in Richmond, Va., he gave a man fifty dollars to fetch her away; but he never saw the man or his money again. Next year he heard that the name of his daughter's owner was J. H. Stokes, and he wrote to him to inquire whether he would sell her, and for what price. Mr. Stokes demanded \$850, the father paid the money, and his daughter and her husband (a free man) arrived in this country. This year, Dr. Jenkins discovered that his eldest daughter was in Florida, owned by Ex-Gov. R. K. Call, and he wrote to him to offer to purchase her freedom. Mr. Call replied that he would sell her to no one but her father, as she was the most valuable house servant that he owned, and for her faithfulness in his business since she had been in his possession, he would let her father have her for \$400, and make her a present of \$50. Her father remitted the money at once, and had the happiness of meeting her at the Hamilton Railroad Station on the 4th of November. These facts need no comment. It would be vain to endeavor to express a title of the feelings which their personal must excite in every generous breast.

From the Auburn Daily Advertiser, Dec. 10.

SHOWERING A CONVICT TO DEATH AT AUBURN, NEW YORK.

We learn that quite an excitement exists at the prison in consequence of the sudden death of a convict who was this morning subjected to punishment by the "shower-bath." The deceased was a colored man, and was punished for making a demonstration against the foreman of the shop in which he was to work. The offense was doubtless an aggravated one and merited a reasonable punishment.

But it seems the bounds of reason were overstepped. The man was placed in the "shower-bath" and so severely punished that he was taken to the hospital where he died in a very brief period. We have no disposition to exaggerate the mismanagement in this case. The affair is bad enough if only the truth is stated upon evidence.

It seems he was placed in the stocks under a high state of excitement. He escaped from his keepers before the showering, and ran some distance, was finally overtaken, and after considerable use of a truss, was overpowered. He was then taken to the stocks, where another struggle took place in order to direct the convict of his clothes. And it was under this state of excitement and perspiration that he was forced into the stocks, and at least a shower of rain, showered upon him. Men of ordinary judgment would have anticipated the danger of using the showering process under

the brow of the South, as if it were an honorable cause—why, in that case, we shall go North, and become an abolitionist.

This is a frank expression of sentiment but nothing more, perhaps, than might have been expected from the source. Mr. Mitchell calls upon the South to support him, and assigns in the blank time for which he is open to offers. If his services are not accepted, he proposes to sell himself to the enemies of the South or to the abolitionists. In consideration of the last part of the threat, it is to be earnestly hoped that the South will be prompt in according to the terms. The "rationality shrieks" are better on the side of slavery than on that of freedom.

From the London Times.

THE UNITED STATES AND HAYTI.

The details of a grievance said to have been sustained lately by the Haytian Government at the hands of the Washington Cabinet have just transpired, and seem not without importance, although the case will probably be found to have arisen from the absence of sufficient explanations.

About a year back a party of American citizens established themselves in the island of Navassa, about 30 miles from the Haytian coast, and which is claimed as a dependency of that country. Their object was to ship cargoes of an inferior kind of guano found in great abundance there. On learning the facts the Haytian government sent two commissioners to examine. They found a regular establishment, consisting of a wharf, boats, houses and fifty workmen provided with a couple of four-pounders and other weapons, and that guano was being actively collected. Thereupon, the Haytian government sent a formal protest to the American agent at Port-au-Prince, to be forwarded to Washington, and waited the arrival of orders to the interlopers to withdraw. On the 15th of August last, however, two American men-of-war, the Saratoga and another, visited Hayti, and notified that, so far from the Washington Cabinet having any intention to comply with the request made, the vessels had come to protect the alleged intruders, and to warn the government of Hayti not to interfere with them. The ground assigned was that by an act of Congress of the 15th of August, 1856, the American government had been authorized to protect citizens of the United States who may discover guano on any island "not within lawful jurisdiction of any other government." Having given this notice, the Saratoga, without waiting any reply, sailed off. The Haytian government then sent a new protest to Washington, and in this position the affair at present stands. It is evident from the notice given by the Saratoga that the United States are disposed to deny the Haytian jurisdiction. On the other hand, Hayti asserts that upon that point, from historic precedents and actual facts, there can be question—Happily, matters of this description are now before the possibility of permanent dispute, since the laws that regulate them are well defined. The United States showed in the analogous case that occurred with Peru about five years back that they were prepared to deal with such cases according to exact and literal interpretations, and there is reason to anticipate that, if the Haytian proofs are as irrefragable as they are represented, and believed to be, there will be no resolution to set them at defiance merely by the exercise of the strong hand.

REDEEMED FROM SLAVERY.

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From the Free South.

SLAVE HUNTING IN OHIO.

FRIEND BAILEY: There was quite a stir among the colored population of Xenosville, yesterday last night on account of the appearance of one "Southern Hunter" in our city on Wednesday, having ventured into our "FREE STATE," all even into our city, on an errand disgraceful to our country and much more to humanity. They saw on their trail of seven runaway negroes, who, they declare, ran away from their owners, contrary to the laws of the United States; but who, I presume, thought they had worked for their masters long enough to take repose.

These Southern gentlemen were well acquainted with their business. They were all well trained as the thirty-three hounds of "Fis Patrick" who were enlisted into the United States Army, in 1848 to drive the negroes out of the swamps of Florida, but they seemed to be no better "hunters" than those "Havanna dogs." If the perfumes of the negro were as strong as many whites would represent, they were close enough to their prey to have inhaled several snuffs strong enough to make them sneeze.

They effected an entrance into the city and into Marshal Laughlin and other officers' houses, and under lively operation before the colored folk could smelt the rat.

On Saturday night, some five or six men were passing and repassing the house of Washburn, a colored man, the husband of the woman sister of the three children, who were in such a hurry on their flight that they would not stop to give the old man a friendly salutation. It is now known that the officers and slave-hunters were going to ransack Parker's house last night. It is about one mile from town. Last night large gangs of big, stout black men were seen crossing the river bridge, on their way towards Parker's.

I am credibly informed that Parker was apprised of the intended visit, which caused him to get his house in order, and prepare himself to meet the U. S. Marshal and the slave-hunters with a hearty reception with a salute of thirteen guns. The slaveholders spent their time pointing the finger in the office at the Stacy House, telling their monstrous yarns, smoking the best cigars, firing muskets every day; while our officers (the planters of the Slave Power) were plunging through the deep mud, over hills and valleys in torrents of rain, hunting—what? A runaway, a crier gasping, panting struggling for the air of a free country. What is the difference between this being a slave State and her giving the slaveholders power to hunt down, catch and hold his slave in the State? For my part I see none. O my country! my country!

J. McE. SIMPSON.

ZANESVILLE, O., Nov. 2, 1858.

Since the discovery of copper on the shore of Lake Superior, in 1845, French vessels have been looting that lake, valued at \$300,000, with cargoes estimated at \$125,000, making a grand total of \$425,000. The loss of four of these vessels was attended with the loss of 93 lives.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, DECEMBER 18, 1858.

THE FAIR.

Let all remember that the Salem Fair will be held on Friday and Saturday of next week, when the usual variety of goods will be offered, both ornamental and useful. Contributors are requested to send in their contributions as early as possible.

The Fair.—The Fair Committee would remind their co-workers in Salem and adjacent neighborhoods, that cream for Ice Cream, bread, cakes, pies, cheese and butter are especially needed for the provision tables.

We hope by improved arrangements to make these articles more than ordinarily available to increasing the amount of the receipts of the Fair.

The Bazaar can be obtained, every Friday, of Isaac Tremont, at Steer's Book Store on Main street, Salem, Ohio.

Mr. Douglas and the South.—Senator Douglas has been feted and feasted in New Orleans by a person of his enthusiastic friends. But however much this oration may have gratified his vanity or cheered his presidential hopes, a sudden reverse has overtaken him in the action of Congress, displacing him from the chair of the committee on territories. His old Democratic southern friends for making him and joining with the president to punish him for his rebellious contumacy. In this repudiation of Douglas by the Democratic Senators, there is, however, more to be seen, than a purpose to punish his disregard of party dictation. It is, we think, an evidence that the south is displeased with his position in regard to slavery in the territory. True his declarations of opinion are rather cautious, not likely to prove very injurious to the rights of southern property-holders in the territories, yet it is at variance with the new program of the slavery propagandists. That program is briefly this: let that the doctrine of the Dred Scott decision, are law—that there is to be no distinction in regard to different species of property in the territories—that human flesh is there as legitimate a subject of property and traffic as horse flesh or swine flesh—that under the constitution slaveholders have as good a right to their slaves as to their "carpet-bags and their overcoats," and that it is the especial duty of the federal courts to protect them in the enjoyment of these rights. That in connection with this power and duty of the courts, to protect and foster slavery in the territories, it is also the duty of Congress to legislate for it there, to provide a slave code for its growth and security.

Mr. Douglas, though troubled with no conscientious scruples in regard to either of these plans, has been compelled by the anti-slavery sentiment of Illinois, to assume a sort of consistency with his squatter sovereignty doctrine, and declare that the people of the territories may protect themselves against slavery "by unfriendly legislation." To it, thus admitting that the people of the territories are not quite as utterly disfranchised as the slaves themselves. Mr. Douglas has given confirmation of this small concession to the rights of the people by asserting in his last southern speech that "not to legislate for slavery is to give it support." This is the policy of the south is an anti-slavery position; as Kansas history has proved, they cannot for people of the territories with any power on this question. Hence there is a point of fundamental difference between Mr. Douglas and the south. And this seeming, partial anti-slavery position of Douglas is not his disagreement with Buchanan as probably the occasion of his present humiliation at the Senate.

Slaveholders know they have the fullest occasion to repose confidence in the man, as one who will unscrupulously and with slavery serve them if he can only be sure of his pay. And yet this position, though in accordance with what has hitherto always been the popular doctrine of the south is self, does not square with their present purpose, and Douglas is dropped from the position in which he has hitherto so faithfully served them. Whether this difference, not with Buchanan, but with Buchanan's masters, is likely to affect Mr. Douglas's Charleston prospects, is one with which we have no concern, but which may furnish a theme for the speculations of political "wiseacres." Beyond all question, however, the slaveholding Democratic Senators have treated Douglas most abominably.

THE OBERLIN INDICTMENTS.—In another column will be found the Cleveland Plain Dealer's account of the arrest of the persons charged with rescuing a colored man from the hands of kidnappers at Wellington. This article like most others emanating from that source on the subject of slavery shows the closest affinity in spirit with over-seers and kidnappers, and exhibits about the same regard for truth which such characters are in the habit of manifesting. The arrests, it is said were made through the agency of an aspiring Buchanan man, who hoped as a reward for his kidnapping would receive the office of postmaster. Very possibly other ambitious individuals were active for similar considerations. On Thursday last the accused individuals appeared in court and demanded an immediate trial. This demand seemed to take the United States attorney aback, and he declared himself not ready for trial, and demanded a continuance which the court granted and ordered the prisoners to give bail in the sum of \$500 each. "We give no bail," replied the prisoners through their counsel, "may it please the court we are here ready for trial and subject otherwise to the order of the court." The court laughed. It was not ready to take the responsibility of committing them to jail, and as bail could not be had, they were finally dismissed on their own recognizance and have gone home to their duties with only the verbal promise that they will return for trial in March next.

The Cleveland Herald in its account of the case says: "What other proof need the public have that this prosecution is merely for effect at Federal headquarters, than the fact that the District Attorney, who has the whole matter under his control, who knows all the secrets of the Grand Jury room, who can lay his finger upon every witness for the prosecution, who can hold such witnesses by the whole Federal force, make a postponement of the trial. The prosecution said witnesses were in Kentucky and it would take two weeks to get them. Judge Spalding asked if it is 'reasonable' the witnesses of Ohio should be thrown into jail to await the movements of Kentucky slave catchers." Mr. Bidwell, an adviser of the Grand Jury, has been instrumental in finding this indictment, and the thing is unusual in criminal jurisprudence that prisoners should be in vain ask for an immediate trial. No one doubts that the Federal Attorney would have called every witness instituted to the

witness box; but no, the trial must be put off, and in doing so the Federal Attorney has either stated a falsehood or there is not sufficient testimony to convict, and if not sufficient to convict, what an outrage it was upon justice that he should have permitted the Grand Jury to find a bill.

"Whilst on this subject we may refer to the disgraceful article in Tuesday evening's Plain Dealer, which was utterly unworthy the editors of that paper. We are assured on the best authority, that the U. S. Court of this District, and the responsible officers, condemn the sense of the article in question, and repudiate its sentiments.

"The counsel for the defendants are Messrs. A. G. Riddle, S. G. Griswold, and Judge Spalding."

SENATORIAL MOTION.—The Democratic papers of the country are already heartily seconding the filibustering motion of President Buchanan set forth in his late message. Away on the prairies of Illinois and Wisconsin, where they ought to love freedom, too well to join in or approve any such piratical scheme for the extension of slavery the Democrats are ready for the work. Thus the Madison Argus and Democrat says: "The necessity of acquiring Cuba has been made more manifest year by year since the subject was first brought to the attention of the country. The United States could well afford to pay \$200,000,000 for the island." This song little sum the Democrat think can be paid and we are all the richer for the trade. Such sort of Democratic economy is just on a par with that democratic love of liberty, which holds slaves, traffics in slaves, extends slaveholding territory, and justifies such villainies from the Constitution, the Bible, the ledger, or whatever is thought to be most sacred in the eyes of unprincipled party and power.

This unscrupulous Wisconsin Democrat [a good sample of his type all over the nation] thinks the President "sound," too on the Mexican question. "Our only course is to take security from Mexico for what her citizens owe us while it is within our reach." Mexico has plenty of land. Slaveholders want it, the Government can steal it, and the Democracy is willing and ready to aid in the piracy. So, what with stealing Mexico and buying Cuba, the Slaveholders are in fine feather with their prospects.

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR.—South Carolina has elected Mr. Chesnut, United States Senator. He represents what may be considered the conservative phase of South Carolina politics, that is, he is opposed to the legalizing of the foreign slave trade, by Congress, and in opposition to the extreme fire-eaters, who are for being out of the Union at once and anyhow, he with Senator Hammond, is for staying in the Union while the Democratic party can be relied on, as at present and heretofore, for whatever slavery may demand. Northern Democrats in models are now all that hold the Union together. The slaveholders, even South Carolinians, with all their supposed fanaticism for slavery are wise and cool enough to know that slavery exists by and through the Union, and in spite of all their threats and bluster they have not the slightest idea of giving up this chief bulwark of their defence.

The political import of the election of Mr. Chesnut the Charleston News, thus sums up: "1. It sustained State Right. 2. It absolutely condemned the agitation of the Slave Trade question. 3. It indicated the policy that the people of the State should not merge in any party, but, when advisable, should cooperate as allies, not partisans, with the Democratic party of the South. 4. It gave assurance that Senator Hammond would receive the confident support of his State."

RELEGATION.—Mr. Buchanan has two plans for getting Cuba. He will firstly try to buy it for \$200,000,000. If that plan does not work as he seems to think it will not, why then Spain owes our merchants, and we will go to war and collect it and have Cuba thrown in at the settlement. It is said that the peculiar "wrongs and outrages" which our merchants are suffering from Spanish delinquency actually amount to the enormous sum of \$128,000!

As the President proceeds in his message he becomes more and more belligerent. He will not only fight Spain if she does not pay her debts, but proposes to fight Mexico for the like reason, and for the additional one that she does not preserve good order in her territories. Besides, he is going to keep the Isthmus route open by fighting, and would evidently like to have congress vote him with full power to make war and peace. He is becoming a hero in his old age.

MURDERS.—The papers of our large cities report an unusual amount of violence and bloody crime. In Cincinnati, seven persons are now confined in jail on the charge of murder. The penalties of the law seem to exert little influence in deterring from the commission of crime.

SOUTH OF THE SNOWS.—President Buchanan is in favor of a Pacific Railroad, but of course it must be to the "south of the Snows." A cold apology to the friends of the central and northern route, for giving slaveholders the preference. But what right have they to expect anything but "belligerent disappointment" when they decline the blessings of the slave trade and the privilege of flogging negroes.

THE AMERICAN CLAIM.—The President in his message recommended the old and defeated claim of the Spanish pirates of the Amistad to the consideration of Congress; and the first question brought up in this Senate was the same claim. "The purpose was to give it precedence of all other business." To this the Democratic majority in the Senate consented, Mr. Hale and others resisting. Probably Mr. Buchanan hopes by this prompt assent to put the Spanish Government in a good humor for a trade for Cuba.

Mr. Giddens finds himself quite a lion at Washington this session. His peculiar position attracts the general attention of all upon him, for this is his last of twenty sessions.

Even the slaveholders are said to smile upon him. They are doubtless delighted at the prospect of being so soon rid of his troublesome influence with their political plans.

Later advice from Cuba, state that a commission for the admission of thirty thousand slaves into the island, has just been granted by the government.

Napoleon's Funeral Car has been formally presented to France by Sir John Burgoyne. Prince Napoleon, on its reception, said he received it as testimony of Victoria's desire to efface the poignant remembrance of St. Helena, and as an additional pledge of cordial alliance.

Norfolk.—A bill prohibiting slavery after the first of January has been introduced into the Nebraska Legislature and referred to a special committee. The Republicans have a majority in the lower House.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

THE SIBERIAN OBERLIN!

Thirteen hundred Oberlins Indicted by the U. S. Grand Jury for Rescuing a Fugitive Slave.—The Marshal and his posse after them—Prof. Peck, Eleven Negroes, Five Fugitives, and Twenty-five White Men Indicted—Carrying the War into Africa.

The Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court has been in session for several weeks in this city, examining witnesses in the late Oberlin Rescue Case, and last night brought their labors to a close by finding true bills against thirty-seven of the ring leaders in this affair, including the Rev. Henry E. Peck, Professor in Oberlin College, the Rev. Jas. M. Fitch, formerly Missionary to Jamaica, several Theological Students, five fugitive slaves, and thirty other citizens of all colors.

"From snowy white to sooty."

These indictments were kept a profound secret until this morning, when the Marshal started for his game before they could be flushed by the news. What his luck may be in arresting these higher law dignitaries, their dusky mates and theological satellites, remains to be seen. If Oberlin, the headquarters and hotbed of negro fanaticism in the North, yields obedience to the Fugitive Slave Law, it is all over but shouting with the friends of "Law and Order." It is here the Revolutionary General of the great "God and Liberty" party reside. It was here that Prof. Peck, one of the indicted, erected his famous Pillbox Platform during the last Presidential campaign, on which muskets as well as men were to stand. Wonder if the Rev. Professor will be found on said Platform now, with his muskets about him, ready for the fray? We shall see.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.—The slave "Little John" was arrested at Oberlin by U. S. Deputy Marshal Lowe, of Columbus, by virtue of a warrant issued by U. S. Commissioner Childsden, of the S. D. of Ohio—at the instance of Anderson D. Jennings—the deputized agent of the owner, John G. Bacon, both residents of Marion county, Ky. On the same day, to wit: (the 13th of September, 1858) the slave was rescued by a mob at Wellington. The following persons have been indicted by the Grand Jury, for aiding and abetting in the rescue above.

THE NAMES OF THE INDICTED.—Prof. Henry E. Peck, Oberlin. Hon. Ralph Ransom, Oberlin. Rev. James M. Fitch, " Thomas Gena (fugitive), " Wm. Scipies, Wellington. R. S. Cumming, Oberlin. O. S. B. Wall, Oberlin. Henry D. Niles, Pittsfield. Chauncy Goodyear, Pittsfield. Franklin Lewis, Wellington. Wm. Watson, (negro), Oberlin. John Hartwell, (fugitive), " Mathew Gillet, Wellington. Abner Loveland, " Lewis Hines, " Eli Boyce, " Mathew De Wolf, " John Manderville, " Lorin Wadsworth, " James H. Bartlett, Oberlin. Wm. E. Serinegar, " David Watson, negro Oberlin. William Evans, negro Oberlin. Jeremiah Fox, negro Oberlin. Henry Kears, negro Oberlin. Wm. S. Lincoln, " Ansel W. Lyman, " James R. Shepard, " Robert Windsor, " Simon Bushnell, " John H. Scott, negro " John Copeland, negro " John Watson, negro " Walter Soules, Wellington. Charles M. Langdon, negro Columbus.

How many of these rescuers will peacefully come into court, enter into recognizance, and stand trial at the next term, will be in March, will soon be known. Prof. Peck may, after all his boasting and blustering, come to the conclusion that "discretion is the better part of valor." He may shut up his college for a few days, and not only come into court himself, but bring his students and scholars with him. As he is in the habit of taking his rifle with him, or as in the late rescue, "sending it along by his hired man," he can come armed and equipped according to the requirements of the Higher Law and plead to his indictment with arms presented. But there is a portion of these Oberlin citizens which we fear will be different about making their appearance in open court. There are among them five fugitive slaves, who will probably "beat for Canada," as the shortest cut for liberty, rather than give bail for their appearance at a U. S. District Court, on a fixed day. Such citizens we opine, will leave, and not be at the polls to vote the Republican ticket at the next election. We have a reporter on the ground, and shall give all the details of this "First Siege of Oberlin." In the meantime, watch and pray.

A letter from Senator Sumner, dated Paris, Nov. 18, says: "To-morrow morning there will be a consultation of physicians on my case, to ascertain where I am now, at what stage I have arrived, and what remains to be done. I regret that I cannot announce the result of this conference by the steamer that takes this letter. I fear that it will be against my return this winter to my public duties. At all events, I shall not return before January. * * * * * My painful, down to the close of August, was most painful and harassing. My sufferings were complicated. There seemed to be hardly any calm or smart in nature which did not visit me, and at times with an intensity which were overpowering. But now I am comfortable. Two physicians express the opinion that I have made a most perceptible advance. I think so too. I am sure of it. At times I have despaired; but now I am confident that I shall be as well as ever. I cannot express the disappointment I feel in this protracted separation from my duties. I long—oh, how I long—to have my natural health, and once more renew my old labors—twelve or fourteen hours a day."

THE AMISTAD CASE.—The President puts his plea for the purchase of Cuba upon the ground that it is the only way to put an end to the detestable Slave Trade and secure the civilization of Africa; and almost in the same breath recommends the payment of the Amistad claim, which is simply the claim of some African Slave Traders whose slaves were liberated by the United States Supreme Court and sent back to Africa. The motive for this inconsistency is to be found in the desire to popul-

ate Spain as the first preliminary towards our purchase of Cuba from her. With the usual plantation and provincial jealousy of the statesmen of the South, the Court of Spain is expected to be mollified by paying this paltry claim of the Amistad, and in consideration thereof surrendering to the Yankee heretics the ever faithful Island of Cuba. If, however, the Slave Trade is an abominable and detestable as Mr. Buchanan says it is, is it much that we yearly expend hundreds of thousands for its suppression, why should the Slave Traders of the Amistad be paid for being hauled in their unworthy enterprise? It is usual to pay robbers and thieves for the stolen property taken from them?—Pittsburg Gazette.

DIED.—On the 8th inst., at the residence of her parents, near New Garden, of disease of the lungs, PATRICK MARR, youngest daughter of Wm. and Mary Griffith—aged 17 years 3 months and 8 days.

Miscellaneous Summary.

Governor Perry, of Florida, sent in his message to the legislature of that State on the 29th ult. It is confined mainly to State affairs. He recommends the exemption of one or more slaves from executive attachment or legal process, when owned by a resident of the State. He argues for the moral basis of slavery as well as for its expediency. He does not approve of the agitation for a renewal of the slave trade now unlawful, and its advocacy is impolitic. He anticipates a change, however, in the sentiments of the people of New England, and a speedy anxiety on their part to engage in the "short but lucrative traffic." Meanwhile he recommends southern States to bide their time.

FREEMANSHIP RECOMMENDED BY BUREAU AGENCIES.—A letter from Bureau Agents, in the Hays Journal, states that the bishop of that place has communicated all Freemasons, and declared their doctrine incompatible with those of the Catholic Church. In consequence of this, the clergy have exhorted from the pulpit the wives and children of Freemasons to quit them, and servants to denounce them.

Fall religious liberty in Denmark has been granted dissenters. They can form associations, choose their pastors, open chapels and schools, hold periodical meetings, make proselytes, with no restraint, no hindrance, no interference by Government. The character of citizen is wholly distinct from that of believer. The members of the Diet and the public officers are not subjected to any test whatever they need not belong to a particular church.

TOLERATION.—We read in the Independent Bells: "A parish in the Canton of Thurgovia (Switzerland) has just given a noble example of tolerance and union between the two confessions. The occasion was the installation of a new, Protestant pastor at Frauenfeld, where the two creeds count about an equal number of believers. The reception was accompanied by a certain degree of pomp. Young Catholic girls assisted Protestant girls in preparing crowns; the Catholic clergy went out to meet the new preacher, a choir of men, composed of Catholics and Protestants, conducted by a cure, chanted hymns of thanksgiving, and the fête terminated with a grand banquet, at which the principal citizens of the locality were present."

THE CONFEDERATION IN ENGLAND.—The Bishop of London, in his address to the Diocese, commented at length on the practice of private confession recently introduced by some of the English clergy. The Bishop is of opinion that the authority claimed by certain among his priests to pronounce an absolution of sin is an assumption unwarranted by the standards of the English communion, and he warns his clergy against resorting to it. He holds, also, that while the English symbols recognize, to a certain extent, the right of the priest to hear the confessions of penitent sinners, especially in the hour of death or other extreme cases, there is no warrant for the systematic introduction of the confessional.

CATHOLIC KIDNAPING.—The Foreign papers relate a case which is causing great excitement in many parts of Europe. The facts are these: The many of a Jewish family in Italy, where a Catholic servant girl was employed, on the occasion of the child's sickness, was sprinkled by the girl, in accordance with a custom of the Church, any one being authorized to baptize in such emergency. The child recovered, and this baptism has been treated by the clergy of the neighborhood as Christian baptism, and the boy on this pretence has been taken from his parents, who are Jews, and placed in the keeping of the church. The father and mother have petitioned the local authorities to have the child restored, but without effect, and the boy himself is suing in his childhood way to be allowed to return to his parents. So far the Church refuses to give him up. The last account was of his being permitted to see his father and mother who express the determination to stay in their country. Upon the violation of our officers in the waters of the gulf, may depend in a great measure the peace of the world.

EMANCIPATION IN RUSSIA.—Accounts from St. Petersburg to Nov. 4, say that the work of preparing the scheme for the emancipation of the serfs advances slowly and steadily. Most of the provincial committees placed the movement upon the ground of benevolent concession accorded by the nobility to the serfs; but the military governor of Kazan, in his address at the inauguration of the committee, took higher ground; and represented it as an act of strict justice and reparation due to the serfs, in compensation for what they have suffered during long years of servitude. This is the sound view taken by the Emperor who does not consider himself engaged in a scheme of philanthropy, but in securing long delayed justice to the masses of his subjects.

The applications of the Dred Scott decision are branching and extending in a portentous way in Virginia. It has been decided that, if a wild given slaves the choice of freedom or slavery, the provision is invalid, a slave having no right of choice in any matter. His legal owner must choose for him or the law chooses that his lot shall be slavery. Even a white man committing slave, but allowing such as choose to remain in bondage and choose a master among the master's relatives, has been overthrown as being a mere pretext of election between freedom and bondage. O for that honest hearted, Aristides the Just, to legislate for the Orthodox Christians of Virginia!

North Carolina inherited from Great Britain, with its "House of Commons," Governor's "Palace," and a Jewish disability law; and the House of Commons of Commerce having made a reform in this matter, the North Carolina House of Commons proposes to do likewise.

WINTER ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The undersigned members of the Salem Sewing Circle, hereby inform their co-laborers abroad that arrangements have been made for holding their annual Fair on the 26th and 28th of December next.

Those acquainted with this enterprise need not be told of the necessity of unusual effort on the occasion. The commercial embarrassments of the past year, the clamor of politicians contending for side issues, or aiming at selfish ends, the shouts of revivalists who ignore the claims of the slave, and allure many from their course, all contribute, in their several ways, to lessen our resources, and hence the urgent need of renewed zeal in addressing ourselves to this work.

We therefore cordially invite, not only those whose kind assistance we have had heretofore, but all who value liberty for the nation and peace and blessing for their own families, to unite with us in this department of anti-slavery labor. We ask of you, liberal contributions—scarcely any article that has a market value can come amiss.

Our funds are always used for the propagation of the anti-slavery gospel; to disavow the Church from man-stealing and to supplant tyranny and fraud with true democracy.

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Those acquainted with this enterprise need not be told of the necessity of unusual effort on the occasion. The commercial embarrassments of the past year, the clamor of politicians contending for side issues, or aiming at selfish ends, the shouts of revivalists who ignore the claims of the slave, and allure many from their course, all contribute, in their several ways, to lessen our resources, and hence the urgent need of renewed zeal in addressing ourselves to this work.

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DANIEL WALTON, GARDNER, CUCKERY.

BIRD CAGES, TOYS, &c., &c.

South side Main street, opposite J. Heaton's store.

Geo. W. Manly, AMBROTYPE AND DAGUERRIAN ARTIST SCHILLING'S BLOCK. Salem, June 23, 1858.

FARQUHAR HOUSE, EAST END OF MAIN STREET, Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio.

J. Watson, Clerk, W. W. Allen, Agt.

Our Passengers are conveyed to and from the depot free of charge.

Pick-pockets DEFEATED!!

We will send a First Class Wallet for \$1.00 and also a very nice second class Bill Fold, Portmonnaie or \$1.25 with our improvement by mail which secures the Wallet or Portmonnaie against Accidental LOSS, OR PICK POCKETS.

Agents wanted to collect orders of Merchants and others.

DICKINSON & BATE, Hudson, Michigan.

TO LOVERS OF GOOD FRUITS.

I am now receiving a large and choice stock of New Fruits, Nuts, Confectionaries, splendid Black and Green Teas, &c.

ING'S Pure Ground Spices, Pepper, &c., for the Holidays.

I am receiving a large stock of No. 1 Palm Soap, which is equal if not superior to Bullock's Chemical Kerosene Soap, which I can sell at 7 cents per pound.

also best article Clear Starch and Flaxing Soda at 8 cents per pound, prime English Cereals at 12 cents per pound, Prunes at 10 cents per pound, and Raisins proportionately cheap.

We are weekly receiving choice Orleans and Refined Sugars, also Syrup and Molasses, so we can sell at the lowest rates on a falling market. All articles as good as good as

The best in town. I devote my attention exclusively to the Grocery trade, buying all my goods from Importers in New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, at CASH rates, I am resolved to sell as cheap, either Wholesale or Retail (for cash) as any other respectable house west of the mountains.

Call at Deming's and buy your goods for Christmas at REDUCED PRICES.

J. DEMING. Salem, Nov. 27, 1858-59.

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